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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/085,807	02/27/2002	Brian J. Brown	5398/CMP/CMP/RKK 2372	
32588	7590 03/24/2004	EXAMINER		
APPLIED MATERIALS, INC. 2881 SCOTT BLVD. M/S 2061			BALSIS, SHAY L	
SANTA CLARA, CA 95050			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1744	
			DATE MAILED: 03/24/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comme	10/085,807	BROWN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Shay L Balsis	1744				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl' - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply by within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS for cause the application to become ARANDO	to e timely filed I days will be considered timely. From the mailing date of this communication.				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/27/	<u>′02</u> .					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ∑ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8 and 15-31 is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-14 is/are rejected. 						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) <u>1-31</u> are subject to restriction and/or e	lection requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12 April 2002</u> is/are: a)[⊠ accepted or b)□ objected t	to by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)	.*					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail	Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	l Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Claims 8 and 15-31 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse on 9/15/03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-7 and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art in view of Koll et al. (USPN 4842195).

Applicant has clearly stated that the convention scrubbing device includes a spray bar (19) with an output fluid spray from one or more nozzles (21), a mounting device (22) supporting the spray bar and substrate support (17) configured to support a substrate. There is additionally a scrubber brush (13, 15) configured to contact a surface of a substrate. This admission of prior art is stated in the applicant's specification on pages 1-3 and is also clearly shown on figure 1 labeled "prior art" of the applicant's drawings. The admitted prior art teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach alignment marking on the spray bar and the mounting device. Koll teaches an apparatus for directing spray nozzles in various directions and angles. The spray nozzles (32, 36) are connected to a mounting device (30). Both the spray nozzle and the mounting device comprise indicia (62, 64) to illustrate the

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angle at which the nozzle will spray (figure 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include indicia on the spray bar and on the mounting device to allow the nozzle to be set at a desired angle that is adjustable and reproducible.

With regards to claims 4 and 11, which states that the alignment marks on the spray bar and the mounting device must be comprise a pair of holes, Koll fails to teach this limitation. However, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use holes as the alignment means because Applicant has not disclosed that holes provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with holes or lines because they both perform the same function of aligning the spray bar and the mounting device equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Koll to obtain the invention as specified in claims 4 and 11.

With regards to claims 6 and 13, wherein the spray bar comprises a plurality of alignment marks, Koll also fails to teach this. Koll does teach that the mounting device comprises a plurality of indicia and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use multiple indicia on the spray bar as well. Duplicating a part for a multiple effect is a modification that has been considered to be within the level of ordinary skill in the art to follow. *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960). Similarly, by having the plurality of indicia appear on the spray bar instead of on the mounting device is a modification known as reversing parts, which has also been considered to

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be within the level or ordinary skill in the art. *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955).

4. Claims 1-7 and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohtani et al. (USPN 6151744) in view of Koll et al. (USPN 4842195).

Ohtani teaches an apparatus for cleaning substrates comprising a spray bar (35) with an output fluid spray from a nozzle (30), a mounting device (37) supporting the spray bar and substrate support (1, 2, 3) configured to support a substrate. There is additionally a scrubber brush (20) configured to contact a surface of a substrate. The reference also teaches that the nozzle is adjustable by loosing nut (32) and then retightening when the desired angle is achieved. Ohtani teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach alignment marking on the spray bar and the mounting device. Koll teaches an apparatus for directing spray nozzles in various directions and angles. The spray nozzles (32, 36) are connected to a mounting device (30). Both the spray nozzle and the mounting device comprise indicia (62, 64) to illustrate the angle at which the nozzle will spray (figure 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include indicia on the spray bar and on the mounting device to allow the nozzle to be set at a desired angle that is adjustable and reproducible.

With regards to claims 4 and 11, which states that the alignment marks on the spray bar and the mounting device must be comprise a pair of holes, Koll fails to teach this limitation.

However, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use holes as the alignment means because Applicant has not disclosed that holes provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of

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ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with holes or lines because they both perform the same function of aligning the spray bar and the mounting device equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Koll to obtain the invention as specified in claims 4 and 11.

With regards to claims 6 and 13, wherein the spray bar comprises a plurality of alignment marks, Koll also fails to teach this. Koll does teach that the mounting device comprises a plurality of indicia and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use multiple indicia on the spray bar as well. Duplicating a part for a multiple effect is a modification that has been considered to be within the level of ordinary skill in the art to follow. *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960). Similarly, by having the plurality of indicia appear on the spray bar instead of on the mounting device is a modification known as reversing parts, which has also been considered to be within the level or ordinary skill in the art. *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shay L Balsis whose telephone number is 571-272-1268. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00 M-Th, alternating F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1281. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Slb 3/9/04

> ROBERT J. WARDEN, SR. SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

Colunt Y. Warden Sn.